

From the Western Virginian.

Upon examining the reports of the late census (1850) we have deduced facts from the following comparative facts. We have taken three counties and arranged them according to their respective members, the first mentioned having the greatest number.

With the Trans-Allegheny counties we shall first begin. Kanawha, Washington and Wythe are the largest slave-holding counties west of the Alleghenies.

Washington, Greenbrier and Russell have the most horses.

Ohio, (including Wheeling) Wood and Kanawha have the greatest number of carriages.

Ohio, Kanawha and Washington the most pianos.

Ohio, Washington and Greenbrier pay the most taxes.

Greenbrier, Washington and Kanawha most land tax.

Ohio, Kanawha and Greenbrier have most gold watches.

Kanawha, Harrison and Washington the most lawyers.

Ohio, Greenbrier and Kanawha the most physicians.

Barbour, Wythe and Kanawha the most free negroes.

We shall now make a similar comparison of the whole State.

Henrico, Halifax and Albemarle are the three largest slaveholding counties in the State, having respectively in round numbers, 16, 14, and 13,000 slaves.

Amelia, Nottaway and Greenville contain the greatest number of slaves, in proportion to the whites, Amelia having 6819 slaves, and only 2,794 whites, or about five negroes to every two white persons.

Augusta, Richmond and Loudoun have the greatest number of votes under the new constitution.

Politically, Augusta is the banner county of the State, she sending to the Legislature three members of the House of Delegates and one Senator.

Augusta, Loudoun and Rockingham have the greatest number of horses.

Henrico, (including Richmond) Louisa and Stafford, the greatest number of carriages.

Accomac has nearly all the gigs in the State, viz 485.

Henrico, Norfolk City and Loudoun pay the greatest amount of taxes.

Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun have the highest valued land. The Jefferson land as assessed by the commissioners averaging \$43 98 per acre.

Loudoun, Augusta and Rockingham have the greatest amount of real estate.

In Eastern Virginia there are 2,601 more white females than males. In Western Virginia there are 10,401 more white males than females. This is easily accounted for. It is the case in all old settled countries that the females outnumber the males. Whereas in new countries the males outnumber the females. The young men of old countries are continually leaving their homes for new countries in search of employment and thus there is a constant drain upon the old countries of the males, whilst the females remain in their place of nativity. In the entire State the white male population outnumbers the white females by 7,900.

The white population of the West exceeds that of the East by 92,070. The free colored population of the East exceeds that of the West by 37,743. The slave population of the East exceeds that of the West by 346,062. The excess of the total population of the East over the West is 293,735. The number of families in the two parts of the State is about the same, being upwards of 63,000.

In the Valley the slaves decreased from 1830 to 1840 three per cent. From 1840 to 1850 they increased fifteen per cent.—In Trans-Allegheny from 1830 to 1840 they increased seven per cent., and from 1840 to 1850, they increased twenty-one per cent. The income of the white population of the entire State from 1830 to 1840 was two per cent. From 1840 to 1850 was fourteen per cent.

In round numbers the Valley has 11,000 persons over twenty years of age who cannot read or write. Piedmont has 15,000; Tide-Water 19,000, and the Trans-Allegheny 34,000.

Rockingham, Lee and Russell contain the greatest number of persons over twenty that cannot read and write, Rockingham being the banner county in this respect, it alone having 2,765.

The increase of the white population in the whole State from 1840 to 1850 was 156,566, of which increase 96,812 was in Trans-Allegheny alone, being three fifths of the entire increase of the State. X.

The Democratic Principle.

It is noble in its origin, for it is born of the Christian Religion. It is exalted in its purpose, for it seeks the greatest good of all mankind. The foundation of Justice—it is no respecter of persons, but its protecting wing, like the dew of Heaven, falls equally upon all. It distinguishes not between the prince and the peasant—for it is no worshipper of titles. It is as much of a friend to the poor as to the rich, and it is not less the protector of the oppressed than the enemy of the oppressor. It acknowledges no tyranny over the mind or body of man. It is the foe of despotism everywhere—it is freedom itself. It knows no bounds—for, like charity, it is universal in its motives, and seeks to dispense its blessings in every clime. Tyrants quake at its approach, and tremble before its frown. Thrones tremble at its touch, as if smote by the glance of destiny. Superstition flies from like the early dew from the morning sun. The rubbish of ages—all the refined systems of despotism crumble to atoms at its presence. It has no descent. It assumes no artificial or unreal character. It wears no borrowed or stolen livery. It has no trifling vanity. Its object is no "empty show," but the freedom and happiness of men. Of heaven, it is heavenly, and free from worldly pride. It is the offspring of light—the living witness of man's regeneration, and will live forever. Such is the DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

A CHRISTMAS PARTY.—On Thursday a sumptuous dinner was served up to twelve hundred poor children in the Nursery on Randall's Island, below New York. A large number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the scene.

How are all things here below.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26.—The steamer Canada, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock in the morning, has arrived. She has had a rough passage, and a continual succession of violent gales.

There is a violent agitation throughout all the Capitals of Europe consequent upon the critical state of affairs in France.

There are unmistakable signs of an outbreak in Germany and Italy.

FRANCE.—The affairs of France continue to be the subject of engrossing interest throughout Europe.

No new or striking incidents had occurred in France, except that several additional Departments have been declared in a state of siege.

Most of the leading members of the Mountain party have fled from the country.

Several legions of the National Guard have been disbanded on account of disaffection to the President and the present order of things.

The Socialists, during their short ascendancy at Nievra, burned the registers and archives, and destroyed much property.

Compte de Chambord, (Henry V.) had sought an interview with Prince Schwartzemberg at Vienna, but he was told that Napoleon must receive the countenance of all monarchial Cabinets.

Seventy-three newspapers have been suppressed in France under the new reign of Napoleon.

The letter from Jerome Bonaparte to his nephew, the President, advising moderation and a genuine appeal to the people, has been well received.

The vote of the Army, as far as heard from is 65,000 in favor, and 3,500 against Napoleon.

Four more Departments have been placed under state of siege, though but few serious disturbances had taken place. They were to a limited extent, and promptly suppressed.

M. Thiers has been again arrested and sent to the Prussian Frontier. The total number of arrests up to the 12th inst, was 1,800, in Paris alone.

M. Girardin has resigned the editorship of La Presse, and is about to depart for America.

lar to the Generals throughout France to cause the immediate execution of all persons taken for the commission of murder or pillage.

The Constitutional states officially that the whole department of Basses Alps is in the hands of the Socialists. This, however, is believed to be an exaggeration of the efforts of the friends of order.

Several distinguished friends of the Legationist and Orleans party have sent in their adhesion to the President.

The correspondent of a London paper states, in allusion to the Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale's intended opposition to the President, by raising the standard of revolt on the Belgian frontier, that there had been a meeting of some of the chiefs of the Orleans party, and that they unanimously resolved to write to the Prince and inform him that they would not support an attempt on his part to create civil war.

Warrants are out for the seizure of many leading members of the Mountain, who have evaded arrest, among others, Victor Hugo.

Thiers declared against the Government as soon as released, and was compelled to leave France forthwith.

The Monitor states that the loss in the army during the late street engagements, was one officer and 24 privates killed, and 17 officers and 167 privates wounded.

The latest advices from Dragradien state that two thousand insurgents were marching on the town, and had compelled the directors of the post office at Luck, with 100 other public functionaries, to march at their head with chains around their necks.

The Minister of the Interior in his report to the President, states that the insurgents had attacked the public forces, and had taken towns, &c., but had subsequently been compelled to yield to the energy of the authorities. Some 2000 insurgents at Sisteron took possession of the Citadel and compelled the authorities to resign, and placed a Socialist Committee in authority.

The Paris Bourse continues to acquire firmness.

THE DUCHES.—Negotiations respecting the dispute in the Duchies have been resumed suddenly with more disposition to bring matters to a speedy solution.

SPAIN.—Advices from Spain state that the Government had made energetic efforts for the maintenance of order, immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of events in Paris.

ITALY.—The Council General had contributed 15,000 francs toward the erection of a monument to Columbus, which was about to be raised in that city.

PRUSSIA.—A correspondent from Berlin, writing under the date of the 9th, states that the coup d'etat of Napoleon meets with decided approval in official circles.

THE SADDLE PUT UPON THE RIGHT HORSE.—All our readers are doubtless familiar with the following sentence:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

We, and we are disposed to think the large majority of our readers, have always believed that these were the words of Washington. The New York Express has set us right in that particular. They were uttered by Thomas Jefferson in his inaugural address delivered 4th of March 1801. Their author reiterated the sentiment which they contain in his second inaugural, March, 1805. The words and the sentiments are worth their weight in gold.

The editor of the Express says he has run through all the messages from Washington to Fillmore, and has found no warrant in any of them for interfering with the affairs of foreign governments.

It is worthy of remark, that among all the speeches on the Kossuth resolution in the Senate, there was not one who professed to be in favor of intervention.—Dispatch.

A STANDING ARMY.—There are 800 policemen in the city of New York, and the estimated expense of the establishment for the current year is \$540,000.

Cooper's Clarksburg Register



"Equal Rights and Equal Laws"

CLARKSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1851

Wanted.

At this office, an intelligent, active boy about 15 years old, to learn the printing business. He must be industrious and steady. To such an one a good opportunity is offered to learn the business, and none others need apply.

BLACK MAIL.—We have been somewhat annoyed since establishing ourselves here, by numerous letters from what is called the "New York Circle of Correspondence," asking the privilege of furnishing us with a regular correspondence from that city. The object to be gained by this gratuitous service of the "Circle" is too discreditable for us to permit ourselves to contribute in any manner to its success.

In addition to a little hashed up city news, taken second hand from the city papers, the letters contained little else than puffs of some persons, establishments or corporations, and malicious misrepresentations of others. Those who pay well are represented in the most glowing colors, and those who do not are belied in proportion to their ability to pay black mails for the "Circle" to say nothing. We cannot consent to be made the instrument of these vampires in their discreditable undertaking, and must respectfully beg to be excused from publishing their correspondence.—We are sorry to see that some of our editorial brethren have fallen, unawares, into the trap.

Notices of Publications.

There is no little strife among the Magazine publishers of the time. The best publications. Godey, Graham, Sartain and Peterson, have each commenced the year 1852 with many additional attractions to their former excellent Magazines. They are offered at so low a price that none need be without them.—The prospectus of each, containing the terms, &c., may be seen in the post-office.

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION, published by F. Gleason, in Boston, at \$2.00 per year, is a superior paper, as is, indeed, everything that Gleason takes hold of.

SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER, is inferior to none, published in Philadelphia, at \$2.00 a year. It is of the largest size, and contains a fine variety of reading. Published by A. Scott, 115 Chesnut st., Philad.

NOVEL ATTRACTION.—The Subscribers to Sartain's Magazine will receive, with the February Number, a highly-finished and beautiful representation of the New Capitol at Washington, engraved on steel in the line manner, and, by special permission, direct from the authentic government plans.

This superb building, when completed conformably with the adopted designs, as shown in the engravings, will be one of the most magnificent structures in the world, and altogether worthy of a great and powerful nation. It rivals in grandeur and vastness the famous edifices of the Russian autocrat at St. Petersburg, while it surpasses them in elegance of design and purity of taste.

Besides the large engraving on steel, the accompanying descriptive article will be suitably illustrated by other engraved views of this noble pile of architectural beauty.

The same number will contain also the promised engraving, on steel, of Blanchard's great picture, representing Columbus and his Companions attending the first Christian Religious ceremonies in the New World.

These two plates are of themselves worth a year's subscription to the Magazine, and those wishing to secure them should send their subscription and address without delay. All Postmasters are agents. Subscriptions received at this office.

SAD NEWS.—We sincerely regret to learn that it is supposed that the Rev. JOHN CLARKE, of the M. P. church, was drowned on Saturday the 27th ult., in attempting to cross the West Fork River.

We have not the full particulars upon which the supposition is founded. On that day he left Pruntytown for this place, and on the next day his horse was seen with his saddle bags,—and upon going to the place where it was supposed he might have attempted to cross, a broken place was discovered. Mr. C. was a man of deep piety, and beloved by all who knew him.—True Virginian.

A Fair and supper were given at Parkersburg on Christmas by the Baptist ladies for the purpose of raising a fund towards the erection of a new church.—The proceeds were very satisfactory.

Among the ways of raising the fund was the sale of a very neat little paper, called the "Christmas Gem," edited by Drake & Rhoads, and printed by friend Sterrett of the Gazette.

"SCARIO MOMUS" forgot to furnish us with his real name, without which we can publish nothing. We would like to hear from him.

CONGRESS.—The holidays have prevented the transaction of much business in Congress during the past week.

KOSSUTH IN WASHINGTON.—Kossuth arrived at Washington on the 30th ult., after having been graciously entertained in Philadelphia and Baltimore. He was introduced to the President by Mr. Webster, on Wednesday. There were present the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General, besides Gen. Shields, Mr. Seward, and others.

To a brief address by Kossuth, the President replied in substance as follows:

"I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual, I sympathized deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform, from the commencement of our government, and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here, or to the nations of Europe.

"Should your country be restored, to independence and freedom, I should then wish you—as the greatest blessing you could enjoy—a restoration to your native land; but, should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast."

M. Kossuth and the President then entered into a conversation in regard to the present condition of Hungary and the general politics of Europe; the interview being conducted with mutual cordiality and friendliness!

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.—The accounts from Washington all represent the health of Mr. Clay to be in a very precarious condition. The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:—"The final and inevitable fate of all men is fast en-

gulfing Mr. Clay. Inevitable Death moves apace towards his distinguished victim. The lion is at last driven to his lair, and he hopelessly awaits the shaft which is to terminate his career. There is hardly a shadow of hope left."

RIGHT.—An Exchange paper says:—"While the public is contributing money to aid the cause of Hungary, let it not be forgotten that we have at home thousands of poor starving creatures that misfortune has fallen upon, and who are worthy of and deserve assistance from the charitable. The cause of Hungary is a righteous one—but the hungry ones at home should be remembered."

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Mr. Robert H. Gallaher, of the Richmond Republican, has disposed of one half of his interest in that paper, to his brother, Mr. E. H. Gallaher, and it will hereafter be published as a penny paper.

THE OHIO RIVER, after remaining closed for a couple of weeks by ice, broke up last week, and is in good navigable order.

THE ORDER OF THE LONE STAR.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile Tribune gives the following account of a new order lately established in the South West:

"This formidable association, which has sprung up within a few months, already numbers numerous lodges in this city, and is stretching its arm of brotherhood throughout the South and West.—It is estimated that within a year this secret order will number thirty thousand; embracing within its ranks, men of the first talent, standing and wealth in the country. Their treasury is already strong and a fund is accumulated at their disposal that will soon be counted at hundreds of thousands. They make no secret of their objects, but declare by printed constitutions, and otherwise, that the design of their organization is to extend the area of liberty. There can be no doubt that their ultimate intentions, point to the overthrow of Spanish American sovereignty and the annexation of Cuba to the United States, or to its independence, as a separate republican government. With the 'sineus of war' at their command, men without number, the sympathies of the slave States in their favor, and the highly mercurial and martial spirit of the South to second their efforts, a demonstration may be made that will astonish the world. The end is yet to be seen."

THE JOKE OF THE SEASON.—Some of the wags in town will have their fun. Information was communicated to one of the police officers on Wednesday night, that an infant had been found in a basket placed in an alley, in the rear of the dwelling of one of our citizens, and that the infant was dead. The officer immediately laid information before the Coroner, and the proper steps for holding an inquest were at once taken. A jury was regularly summoned, and attended yesterday in due form and order, at the place designated, to view the body and render a verdict according to the facts. The basket was produced, the covering carefully removed, when lo and behold, to the astonished eyes of the jury and bystanders, was presented, a fine, large DOLL BABY, which had been raffled for on Monday night at the Fair, and preserved for the occasion! The Coroner's inquest adjourned "in admired disorder!"—Alex. Gazette.

SKATING BLOOMERS.—The Boston Herald says that a large number of their citizens "were regaled on Saturday afternoon with the spectacle of some 15 or 20 young ladies in the Bloomer costume skating on Black Bay. The ladies proved themselves to be most excellent and graceful skaters, not one of them catching a fall." They probably might have caught a fall if they had tried to; but undoubtedly they preferred catching a bean to slipping up—most ladies do.

CONGRESS.—The holidays have prevented the transaction of much business in Congress during the past week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30th, 1851.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Carter of Ohio moved that the rules of the House be suspended, and that it resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of passing a resolution appointing a committee to wait on Louis Kossuth and introduce him to the House. After much discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

December 31st, 1851.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE.—The debate on the Kossuth committee resolution was resumed.

The half hour having arrived, to which the debate on the resolution was limited, Mr. Churchill proposed an amendment, providing that by its adoption, the government shall not depart from the policy of non-intervention, by which it has hitherto been actuated; which he offered, he said, as a test vote, it having been stated during the debate, that there are not twenty members in the House, who approve of the principles that have been advanced by Kossuth.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment to the amendment, that the committee inform M. Kossuth that the settled policy of the United States is "friendship with all nations, but entangling alliances with none;" and expressed himself as being opposed to any procedure which would involve a departure from that course. The amendment proposed by Mr. H. was agreed to on a division of 82 to 53.

Mr. Bayly of Virginia, again expressed himself as being opposed to the resolution. He said he would not commit himself with reference to any man, until death had placed its seal upon his character. Two years since, Louis Napoleon, had he visited the United States, would have been received with open arms; and yet he has proved himself to be one of the greatest usurpers recorded in history; and moved, as an amendment, that nothing in the resolution should be considered as involving this country in the affairs of Europe.

He was followed by Mr. Sweetzer, of Ohio, who advocated intervention in behalf of the down-trodden nations of Europe. He stood forth as the advocate of the oppressed of every nation, and declared that he was acting in accordance with the views of his constituents, and that he expressed the sentiment of one hundred thousand freemen of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, was not disposed to commit the government on either side of the question. There are in Europe, he said, three hundred millions of people, who are kept in subjection by an army of three millions, and when the former should strike a blow for freedom, the government would know how to act.

Mr. Venable, of N. C., defined and defended his position; and resented the statement which had been made, that those who opposed the resolution were opposed to the development of freedom.

Mr. Giddings referred to the votes of several members on former occasions, who then were willing to espouse the cause of the oppressed; but who are now opposed to intervention on their behalf.

Mr. McMullin denied that Kossuth is the guest of the nation, in the sense at present entertained; he was offered an asylum, and in that point of view, he had (Mr. M.) been willing to welcome him. But after what had happened since his liberation, he would not, had he the opportunity, record his vote in favor of the Resolution which was passed during the last session of Congress.

The question was then put on an amendment of Mr. Yates, that the committee inform M. Kossuth that the United States would not view with indifference any struggle of Hungary against Austria and Russia; but there being no quorum, it was reported to the House resumed.

The House adjourned until Friday without coming to any conclusion on the Kossuth resolution.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Col. Joseph Johnson, our popular and excellent Governor elect, arrived on Saturday night in the northern cars, which in consequence of the heavy ice on the Potomac and the sleet on the Railroad, did not reach Richmond until half past 10 P. M. Before encountering the ice and the Potomac, he had to brave the cold and storms of the Allegheny. He has taken lodgings at the Exchange. He is in fine health and spirits—and no one can converse with him, without being impressed with the modesty, simplicity, high bearing, sagacity and good sense of the man, and the purity of the patriot. But little time has been left to him, to prepare his message—but we feel convinced that its strong views and wise recommendations will fully compensate the exertions of his friends, and that he will throughout prove a Governor worthy to guide the helm of Virginia on her new and promising voyage.

On Thursday next he will take the oath of office and enter upon his duties as Governor, under the election by the Legislature. The new General Assembly will convene to-day two weeks, January 12th; they will examine the official returns for Governor, and Col. Johnson will immediately thereafter be inaugurated as Governor for four years, under the new order of things. We welcome the new Governor to the Metropolis of the Old Commonwealth—whose incorruptible integrity, wisdom and moderation rightly entitle her to the highest moral weight in the confederacy of States—and we heartily wish complete success to his administration and to the continued prosperity of the State that has so honorably complimented him.—Richmond Enquirer.

"THE ILL-CONSIDERED COMPACT."—The New York Tribune is one of the "higher law" organs of Whiggery—the earnest advocate of the late Whig State Ticket—says of the national constitution, it is an ill-considered compact, made when our fathers were virtually slave-holders.

And the Albany Evening Journal says of the same glorious compact: "It is an atrocious bargain." Comment is unnecessary.

FIRE.—The wooden building, occupied as a Grocery by Ro. Ross, on Market street, near the Depot, was, with its entire contents, consumed by fire on Thursday night. The ice had locked up all the water, and it was found impossible to arrest the fire. We have not learned the amount of loss sustained.—Lynchburg Virginian.

We see by the following from the Romney Argus that steps are being taken to thoroughly organize the Democratic party in that county. Cannot Harrison do likewise?

How Shall it Be!

So far as we have been able to learn the true sentiment of the Democrats of Hampshire, not one dissenting voice has been heard about organization. The only issue is in regard to the manner. We at first proposed a general mass meeting, to be held at Romney. To this suggestion many cordially assented. Since the first suggestion of this kind in the Argus, we have received numerous communications in relation to the matter, all urging a mass meeting to be held in each precinct to appoint delegates to a convention to be held at some subsequent time in Romney. We have been reflecting on the subject. The result of either mode is the same—a general convention. But the manner of effecting this result may be a question. We are inclined to favor the meeting in the different precincts. Let there be a mass meeting called in each precinct—say about the 20th inst., and for every five Democratic voters in said precincts, let one delegate be appointed to a general convention. This will give an equal representation, and will be the means of getting some two hundred and fifty delegates appointed to said convention. Some urge as an objection to this method, that some precincts always fail to send delegates, and further, that some delegates when appointed fail, from some cause, to attend. These are stubborn facts, and cannot be denied. But we do hope that the time has come when such wanton indifference is no more to be charged upon the Democrats of Hampshire. A system of discipline ought to be instituted. And he who becomes delinquent in his duty towards the literal fulfillment of that system of discipline, should be looked upon with no little distrust by his party. The bitter and mortifying fruits of division, should induce us to adopt some system by which a happy union might be effected. We have given up our first impressions in relation to the means of effecting a general convention. We hope others will be equally prompt in yielding to the persuasive arguments of those who think differently from them.—If your neighbors will not be convinced that your mode is the better one, surprise him by coinciding with his views. We hope we shall hear a unanimous response to our suggestion as to precinct meetings. If so, then we further suggest that the General Convention be held on the second Saturday in February. We desire to see such unanimity as will strike terror to the Whigs. They are confidently anticipating an easy victory. But let us be united and the victory is ours. Then act. Act as a band of brothers contending for a family right.

MR. WEBSTER LEAVING THE CABINET.

The Washington Telegraph of last evening says:

"There has been frequently rumors of late, that Mr. Webster would shortly leave the Cabinet, bearing in mind his celebrated inquiry, 'Where shall I go?' We have attached but little importance to these stories. The recent undisguised attacks upon his foreign policy in the government organs, do indeed indicate a desire on the part of the administration to get rid of him. The Kossuth resolutions, which were introduced at the last, and present session on Mr. Webster's recommendation is significant. Judging from the difficulty which Mr. Tyler had, to get rid of Mr. W., it is questionable whether even this will force him out of the Cabinet. For much as he loves England, he loves office more."

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—New Orleans, Dec. 24.—By an arrival from the Rio Grande we have Brownsville states to the 3d inst., which state that General Carvajal had attacked the Mexican General Janjiqui, who had fortified himself strongly at Cerualvo, and after hard fighting for two days, had succeeded in taking the whole town, or nearly so, and driving the Mexicans into their fortified houses, where they are completely penned up. The Mexicans lost all their provisions and ammunition.

Gen. Carvajal had ten killed in the battle including Lieut. Graham and Capt. Childs. Capt. Wheat was also severely wounded.

The Mexican loss was very severe, and included all the Seminole Indians and their leader. (Wild Cat was their leader.)

At the latest dates from Carvajal he was about to attack the Mexicans in their position, and if successful, would, it was thought, be able to enter Monterey without opposition.

FIRE.—At an early hour on Sunday morning last, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the alarm of fire, which was found to be in the front room of the dwelling of Mr. M. B. WHITE, the building occupied in part by our office.—It is not known certainly how it originated, but that it was the result of accident there is no doubt whatever. When first discovered, the floor and other wood work immediately around the fire place was in a blaze, and the room was so intensely hot that it was with difficulty it could be entered at all, and it seemed almost inevitable that the building would be consumed. By the energetic and praiseworthy exertions of a few individuals, the fire was, however, soon extinguished.—Staunton Messenger.

A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner, writing from Wyoming Court House, says:

"A melancholy affair took place in Tazewell county a short time since.—Samuel Lambert and Daniel Belcher were tracking a bear in a rough place on the mountain, when Belcher espied Lambert through the brush, and mistaking him for the bear, fired, and shot him through the body, causing his death in about twelve hours. Lambert was an industrious man, and leaves a wife and seven or eight children to mourn his fate."

Lola Montes is preparing for her appearance on the stage at New York.—Her maiden name was Rosanna Gilbert, and she is the daughter of a poor shopkeeper in one of the British Islands. She is now past twenty-seven years and still retains her beauty.

Pardon of Another Cuban Prisoner.

In September, the following touching letter was addressed by Mrs. Ophelia P. Talbot, of New Orleans, to President Fillmore, soliciting him to intercede with the Spanish Government for the release of her son, James M. Wilson, one of the Lopes expeditionists, who was captured and sent to Spain:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24, 1851.

Dear Father of our Country:—To you I look for help. My dear son is one of the unfortunate prisoners to Spain. He is all the child I have; is only nineteen years old—not twenty-two as stated.—He was innocent and unsuspecting and the more easily duped. He saw no means of making a support for himself and me; we being poor; could get no employment; my health was bad; he therefore hoped to do something by going to Cuba. But, alas, I am worse than poor! Death would have been more welcome. His father died when he was very young, in Texas, which makes him more dear to me. Oh! cruel fate, why have I lived to see this? Perhaps to suit some wise design. God's will be done, not mine! I have prayed for his life from the time he left—it was spared. Dear President, will it be possible for you to do anything? Can you comfort me? I am wearing away. Methinks I cannot bear up under the idea of ten years imprisonment—perhaps executed, or detained for life, or the climate cause his death. I feel for all of them, and pray for all! It was not my will that he should go; he was seduced into it by others. Dear father of the land of my birth, can you do anything? Will you ask for their release? Methinks you will, and it will be granted. Will you feel ofended with me for appealing to you for comfort? If so I beg pardon. My distress has stimulated me to venture to dare to address the President. To whom else could I look for comfort? If you could but see me, I know you would pity me. If any one knew I had approached you, they would think I presumed too much. Perhaps I do; yet methinks you will view it in charity. Will you try to do something for their release? With all due respect to your excellency.